public beyond the moment of the original issue. We are glid, however, that Mr. Arnold did not yield to these considerations, supposing that with his modest estimate of himself, they had occurred to his mad before resolving upon the risk of a second venture. The essays in this volume, in richness of matter, in ingeneousness of tone, in a certain indescribable fineness and subtlety of literary treatment, are incomparably superior to the ordinary run of periodical criticism. If not extraordinary for profoundness of reflection, they antiquid frequent sallies of true inspiration, apparantly unconscious suggestions of wisest import, and a catholic and appreciative taste, which hast is a novel quaitty with most English writers of the day. The most striking feature of these essays is what may be called their subjective character; they do not seek to illustrate any external thesis; but are the spontaneous ontflow of the individuality of the writer. Mr. Arnold is not nose of those striking feature of a second to the control of the control yield to these considerations, supposing that with some piquant touches of his own as illustrations.

Here is a life-like portraiture of Heine, with some piquant touches of his own as illustrations.

importance of the critical function. The intellect of Europe for many years, he contends, has been This is the fatal bane of criticism in England. The chief organs belong to men and parties having tion of those ends. Every fraction of a party, po-

The essay on Heinrich Heine presents an admirable specimen of Mr. Arnold's largeness and toleronce of disposition, as well as of the fascination of his desultory and rambling, but graceful manner. by We quote his brief personal description of Heine:

The section of the control of the co In May, 1831, he went over his Jordan, the Rhine, and fixed himself in his new Jerusalem, Paris. There,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARNOLD'S ESSAYS IN CRITICISM.

BEGAIN IN CRITICISM.

BY MAYTEW ARNOLD. 17mc

pp. 506. Beston: Ticknet & Fields.

The practice of collecting contributions to the priodical press, in volumes intended by the author for more "honored in the breach than in the observance," is a recent custom which would usually be more "honored in the breach than in the observance." Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same, "Few readers care to recall the contents of same," Few readers care to recall the contents of same of same, Fontance, be same, for the same, fontance has the same, for the same of same of same of same, for the same, for the same, for the same of same, for the same, for the same of same of same, for the same, for the same, for the same of same, for the same, for the same, for the same of same, for the same, for the same of same of same, for the same of same, for the same, for the same, for the same of same, for the same of same, for the same, of those women who leave a sort of perfume in interary history, and who have the gift of inspiring successive generations of readers with an indescribable regret not to have known them—Pauline de Montmorfa, Madame de Reammont—he had become Intimate with nearly all which at that time, in the Paris world of letters or of society, was most attractive and promising. A mong his acquaintances one only misses the immes of Madane de Staël and Benjamin Constant; neither of them was to his taste, and with Madame de Staël he always refused to become acquainted; he thought she had more vehemence tann truth, and more heat than light. Years went on, and his friends became conspicuous authors or statesmen; but Jonbert remained in the shade. His constitution was of such fragility that he whe lived so leng, or accomplished so much as he did, is a wonder; his soul had, for its basis of operations, hardly any body at all; both from his stomach and from his chest be seems to have had constant sufferings, though he lived by rule, and was a statusing of the Railroads are satisfactory. The traffic upon the New-York roads is large, the passenger earnings exceeding anything in their history. The westward bound freight is together in a state of unter prestration—condenned to absolute silence and inaction; too happy if the agitation of his mind would become quiet also, and let him have the repose of which he stood in so much need. With this weakness of health, these repeated suspensions of worse. New was incapable of the prolonged contention.

taken place on the 27th, the discount market had be come quieter and the supply showed an increase, Good bills were taken at 3 per cent.

The weekly hank returns show a decrease in the bulk memory of an another than writing. But memory on an another than a comparative memory and asset the privilege which his great and says traily, you but to assert, delicately but firmly, Jonett's real and rare merits, and to tall the world what magare 1. Bollars, 4(1) and 1/1. Eagles, 7(1) and 1

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the mission of Mr. Pearson to London on behalf freight and passenger cars and engines. of the Company has succeeded, and that the road is now able not only to pay all its floating debt for construction but to continue work upon its double track without selling stock unless at a premium. The demand to cover short sales was active, and a good deal more would be required for the purpose. With its floating debt out of the way, the stock is as cheap as New-York Central or Pennsylvania. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m .: New-York Central, 931; Erie, 871; Hudson River, 1134; Reading, 106; Michigan Southern, 66; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 701; Rock Island, 108; North-Western Preferred, 631.

Money is abundant at 627 per cent on call, and the small amount required by Stock houses is readily had. There is little inquiry for mercantile paper, and there is a small supply. The rates are unchanged. Best sells at 7 29, and second grade at

10 2 12 per cent.

Exchange is quoted: Bankers' Sterling, 60 days 1084 2 109; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 1094 2 1094; Merchants', 107 | @ 107 |; Francs, long date, 5.18] @

1864...\$89,533 | 1865..\$108,651 | Increase....\$19,118 The earnings of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending August 4 were: 1865. \$57,876 73 | 1864. 48.821 87) | Inc. \$9,052 85)

The Illinois Central Rathroad makes the follow ing report for July, 1865:

Acres Construction Lands sold . 6,000,54 for \$ 7,376 41 Acres Interest Fund Lands sold . 303,63 for . 6,092 80 Acres Free Lands sold
Total sales during the month of July, 1865. 7,147,17 for \$83,112 41 To which and Town Let sales. 1,045 00
Total of all
Cash collected in July \$106,347 48 TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. \$201,404 50 Receipts from Passengers \$201,404 50 Receipts from Freight 306,483 50 Receipts from Mails 6,358 33 Receipts from Rent of Road 4,750 90 Roceipts from other sources 13,080 60
Total receipts in July 1865 \$531,996 00

The steamship Cuba brings London advices to July 29 and 30. On the 29th, 5-20s were quoted at 69½; Illinois Central, 80½; Erie, 54½. The Paris Bourse was firm; Rentes closed at 67.52. The fends on the 28th were steady. Consols slightly improved—closing at 90½. The expected advance in the bank rate of discount to 3½ per cent having taken place on the 27th, the discount market had become quieter and the supply showed an increase. Good bills were taken at 3½ per cent.

After the arrival of the Cuba there was a sudden from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philrise in Eric from 854 to 874. It is supposed that lipeburg, opposite Easton, and for furnishing coal,

The following is the specie list of the Costa Rica,

Total since January 1, 1865. \$22,307,492 92 Corresponding period of 1864 32,441,052 20 ys, under date of July 28:

Balsam, Copaiba, P tb. (gold)	41 2-
Ralsam Tolu & D.	- 081 7
Bi-oarb, Sods, Newcastle, # 15	9 20100.
Borax, Refined, V B	31 @32c.
Campior, Crude, P ib (in bond)	- 2350.
Caustic, Soda, P in (gold)	- 25ic.
Caustic, Sous, 4, 19 (Kolu)	331 @ 334c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	
Epsom Saits, P Ib	- atc.
Gum Arabic, Picked, P B	60 d 85c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, P 10	30 @350.
Jalan & th	\$3 00 a \$3 50
Manna, Large Flake, P tb	1000 12
Oil, Leinon, V D	5 50 0-
Sal Soda Newcastle, P B	3j @3jc.
Seneka Root, P Ib	60 2-
Seneka Root, W ID	
Senns, # 15	18 æ22e.
Sods Ash, W to (gold)	21 #21c.
Sugar Lead, P D	40 a-
Vitriol, Blue, & B	13 3-
DYEWOODS-There has been no sp	ecial change
since our last; the supply is moderate; the	a demand i
since our mer! one subbil to moneyard	ATA A ANTON

says, under date of July 28:

The state of political discontent in Prussia continues to excite attention, but at present the material condition of the country is too prosperous to allow much the country is too prosperous to allow the country is too prosperous to allow the country is to